Vol. III. Numb. 141.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by ſome of the Society of GENTLEMEN, *Concern'd in the First and Second* VOLUME, *with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious* PERSONS.

From Wedneſday February 14th. to Friday February 16 th. 1711.

APOLLO'

Q. *Ray Reſolve me the following Queſtion.*

By St. Matthew's *Goſpel it evidently appears, that our Saviour began his moſt Divine Sermon in the Mount: But St.* Luk's *in* Chap 6. v. 17. *is ſeems as if he had made it after his Deſcent. Be pleas'd to inform one whether their Accounts differ, in Reſpect of Place or not, and reconcile the ſeeming difference, in any.*

A. By Reaſon of the ſeeming Difference between the two Evangeliſts, ſome Commentators are of Opinion that they are two different Sermons, preached at different Times and Places. We grant indeed there is no Abſurdity in conceiving that the ſame or like Sermons might be frequently repeated by our Saviour, eſpecially ſuch as contain all the Precepts of Chriſtian Life: But notwithſtanding that theſe two are one and the ſame Sermon (Allowance being made for Abridgments and Difference of Style) we are ſtrongly inclin'd to believe, as not only having the ſame Beginning and End, but much more becauſe both Evangeliſts after the Concluſion of the Sermon, tell us, that *Chriſt* returned to *Capernaum*, and there healed the Centurion's Servant. And though St. *Luke* ſays that *Chriſt* delivered this Sermon upon a Plain, we may eaſily conceive how this may be reconciled with what St. *Matthew* ſays. For there might be a Plain upon a Mountain; that is, *Chriſt* might come down from a higher to a lower Part of the ſame Mountain, where might be a Plain capable of containing a larger Multitude.

Q. Gentlemen, *In the* 20 Chap. *of* Exodus, the *laſt* verſe *are theſe Words.* Neither ſhalt thou go up by Steps unto my Altar, that thy Nakedneſs be not diſcovered thereon; *of which I deſire to know the meaning, and you will Oblige,* &c:

A. We ſuppoſe the Queriſt will readily underſtand the meaning of this Text, when we have infromed him that the Habit of the Eaſtern People was at that Time a long Gown reaching down to their Feet, but the uſe of Breeches was not then introduced amongſt them.

Q. Gentlemen, *I would deſire to know whether the Words of* Lamech, *in the* 23 Verſe *of the* 4 Chap. *of* Geneſis, *may be underſtood as premeditated or accidental Murther; if the latter, who that young Man was. Your Anſwer to this will Oblige*

Your moſt Humble Servant, W. K.

A. This is an obſcure and difficult Text, upon which the *Hebrews* make various Expoſitions. Some tell us by Tradition, *Lamech's* Wives ſhunned his Company, becauſe of the Murther of *Cain*, whom moſt of the *Jews* believed to have been killed by *Lamech* accidentally, and being miſtaken for a Wild Beaſt, while he was Skulking in the Woods and Lamenting the Murther of his Brother *Abel*. *Lamech* therefore to appeaſe his Wives ſhows them that the Murther he had committed was not premeditated but accidental; and therefore there was no great Danger to be feared. For if the Puniſhment of *Cain* who was a wicked, malicious Murtherer, was deferred many Years, his wou'd in Reaſon be deferred much longer. Notwithſtanding others taking this for a Fabulous Story, are of Opinion that this is a penitential Confeſſion of *Lamech*, to his diſconſolate Wives, and ſhews that he had been actually guilty of the Murther of the two Perſons, for which he was under a dreadful Apprehenſion

henſion of Divine Vengeance, the Conſcience of his Guilt conſtraining him (as it often does Men in like circumſtances) to confeſs the Fact. But who the Murthered Perſons were, neither the Scripture nor any other Hiſtory inform us.

Q. Gentlemen, *I have a great Inclination to the ſtudying of natural Philoſophy. Be pleaſed to inform me, what are the beſt and moſt uſeful Authors to be read, for the more eaſy Progreſs in it, in order that by laying a regular Foundation, I may proceed with more delight in the Study of the ſame. Be pleas'd to let me know alſo ſome of the moſt approved Authors in Phyſick, Chyrurgery and Anatomy, and you'll Oblige,*

Your Admirer, R. B.

A. We have ſo often already given Directions for the choice of Books in moſt Sciences, that we muſt deſire our Queriſt to look back upon our former Papers; in order to prevent diſguſting our other Readers, by too freqent Repetitions.

Q. Great Apollo, *We with all Humble Submiſſion make bold to approach your learned Society, (as being the Perſons the following Query is referr'd to for a Solution) there to beg of you, your Opinion of the Word* Acre, *(we mean that of Land) whether it is a Monoſyllable or Diſſyllable. Your Anſwer is deſir'd in the next of your Papers, there being a Wager depending; in granting our Requeſt you'll very much Oblige your Admirers.*

R. M. S. O. B. P. W. S.

A. Acre is a Diſſyllable, as we have formerly proved upon occaſion, of another Queſtion of this Nature, to which we ſhall refer the Reader.

Q. Gentlemen, *When and by whom was* America *firſt Peopled?*

A. We have not ſufficient Information to determine any thing poſitively concerning their firſt peopling of this Country, as having but very little Account of the Records, the *Indians* have among themſelves, or of the Paſſages, eſpecially North and Eaſt, by which they might firſt come thither from other Countries. It ſeems moſt probable, that the ſeveral Parts of it were Peopled at ſeveral Times, and from ſeveral Countries, eſpecially North and Eaſt. But to go about abſolutely to determin from what Nation, in what Age, or by what means it was firſt peopled, would be an undertaking as full of Confidence as Ignorance, till we have more certain Diſcoveries of it. Notwithſtanding, in the general it appears from the remaining Tradition of the Flood, and many Cuſtoms and Ceremonies us'd among them, that they had the ſame Original with us; ſo that the Argument which ſome make uſe of to prove by them the Eternity of Mankind, or at leaſt a greater Antiquity of them, than that which is delivered by *Moſes* falls to the Ground: Eſpecially ſince ſome Authors tell us, that the Eldeſt Accounts and Memoirs which theſe *Indians* have, do not exceed 800 Years backwards.

Q. Gentlemen, *Do you think there are any ſuch People in the World as the* Cannibals *or Man-eaters?*

A. The Stories that have been reported formerly of ſuch People in the World, having been confuted by later Diſcoveries, and ſome of our moſt approved Modern Navigators teſtifying that they never met with any ſuch, we are inclined to believe, that this is a groundleſs Conceit, forged perhaps firſt of all by the *Spaniards*, who in order to excuſe their inhumane and unparalleled Cruelties towards the poor *Americans*, found it neceſſary to repreſent them as a People wholy Salvage, Barbarous, and void of all Senſe of Humanity, though at the ſame time they found them living in all the Innocence and Simplicity of Life.

In Anſwer to a Queſtion in our laſt, we promis'd to proceed in this to give Inſtructions, for Painting Prints on Glaſs. Having gone through the Preparation of the Prints, we ſhall now proceed to colouring. But it is neceſſary firſt to give ſome Account of the ſeveral Colours, which will be of conſequence to the Learner. You muſt obſerve which are the greateſt Body'd Colours and which the ſmalleſt, for the leaſt Touch of the firſt will tinge more White than a large Quantity of the laſt; ſo that ſhould you at firſt add too great a Quantity of the greater Body'd Colours, you wou'd waſt a great deal of the other, before you brought it to your deſire, The greateſt Body'd ground in Oil, are in Order thus, Indian-Red, Umber, Ivory Black, Burnt Oaker; and the ſmalleſt Body'd Terravert, Lake and the Pinks. Of the Powder, Vermilion, Orpment, Maſticoat and the ſmalleſt Smalt. Some of theſe Colours are chiefly uſed for Glazing, to lay it thin on, or Garments, and another Colour upon it, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew. The Oils are uſed with the Colours thus, put drying Oil to Ivory-Black, Bone-Black, Terravert, Indian Red, Oaker, and the reſt, except Umber, White and Smalt, but this is only when they are ſimply uſed, or with one another for Drapery, Shades, *&c.* But when ever White comes among them, forbear the drying Oil, which would foul the Colours. The White muſt be mixt up with Nut Oil, and Smalt muſt be temper'd with Varniſh.

For the Face, firſt lay on your Pallate a quantity of White, lay a little aſide, then (if for a fair Complection) add only a little burnt Oaker, if for a ſwarthy, a little yellow Oaker alſo, and lay a little aſide; then more Red: For the Lips and Bluſhes in the Cheeks, add Vermelion, for the deep part of the Lips, Vermelion and Lake without White. For Light Shades add to the lighteſt of the Colours you mixt before, ſome Smalt and yellow and burnt Oaker; for the greateſt Shadows more Yellow Oker; for the Blewiſh more ſmalt, always as you make them deeper, add burnt Oker to give a warm glowing Colour, in deep ſhadows let their be Yellow, Burnt Oaker, Smalt or Blew-Black whithout White, for White, in in deep ſhapes makes them look bold and Greyiſh. For Hair mix White, Yellow Oker, burnt Oker, Blew Black, and for Darker Hair, leſs White, in Shades of Curles and other dark Shades, let there be a governnig Red, of burnt Oker, which will take off the cold Colour the Print gives. To begin to Paint the Face, firſt put on the lighteſt touches on the Noſe, Forehead, Eyes, *&c.* then the next Degrees till you come to the deepeſt Reds and Shades: All the foreſaid Colours muſt be put on, with pointed Pencils, when the Colours are all on, with a White Fitch, mov'd up and down and lightly each way, ſoften one Colour into another, having a great Care how you drive the extreme Lights into too deep Parts and ſo on the contrary.

For

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

For the Drapery, where you would make a Beautiful Red. Firſt touch the Heights with Vermelion and White, then ſtrike it all over with Lake, the firſt being dry, cover it over with Vermelion. Let the Yellows in like manner be touch'd with light Pink and White, then glaz'd with deep Pink, after touch the ſhades with burnt Oker, and laſtly, cover it over with Maſticot. Others you may Paint with Maſticot and White in the Lights, Maſticot only in the next degree, and mixt with deep Pink after: by frequent mixing on the Pallat the divers Colours, you will diſcover all you can deſire, both in Drapery, Landskips and all other things, but for Blews, firſt touch the Lights with Smalt and White, when dry, glaze it ſeveral times with Smalt, and each time being dry, put White behind all. In general obſerve in all Shadows to put conſiderable Red, which will give Warmth and Beauty, after a little Practice, all ſorts of Colouring will come on with much Facility, by the aforeſaid Rules, ſo that you will ſoon be Maſter of this Art.

POEMS.

APOLLO,

Q. I'*M given to brangle,*
To Quarrel and wrangle,
To ball ſcurvey Names,
Which little Defames,
Since few to my Language give heed;
Yet in a whole Skin,
I Always keep in,
No Danger e'er prove,
Since ſafety I love,
And never to Duels proceed.

I happen'd of late,
My Paſſion be'ng great,
To give the flat Lie
To a Gentleman by,
When he better manners to teach,
Ne'er gave me one word,
Nor drew out his Sword,
Or Challenge did name,
Tho' I much fear'd the ſame,
But gave me a kick on the Breech.

Now Honour *I prize,*
Beyond both my Eyes,
And wou'd in no Caſe,
That Vertue debace,
Then ſay if by this it is loſt,
For if it be ſo,
Altho' I don't know,
At preſent which way,
To bring back the Stray.
I'll Study, what ever it coſt.
Since Swords are ſtill us'd,
When She *is abus'd,*
The Loſs to reſtore,
T' Her Luſter before,
And Her Enemies to overcome;
Sur ſhe, *whom we find,*
Poſſeſſing the Mind,
And 'ith Pride to controul,
Th'Efforts of the Soul,
Can ne'er feel a Kick on the Bum.

A. You may ask if you liſt,
That great Caſuiſt,
Sir *Hudibras*, who
Knew better than you,
Be'ng fram'd for this wonderful Proweſs?
He'll tell you what Place,
Bright *Honour* does Grace,
And holds for Her Station
Without variation,
So where ſhe was then, ſure ſhe now is.

That 'tis not the Breaſt
Is by her poſſeſt,
Nor yet does remain,
I'th Heart or the Brain,
For when they are wounded with Steel;
Tho never ſo wide
Nor Plaiſter apply'd
Thereby to aſſwage,
Their Anguiſh and Rage
Their Torture *She* never can feel.

From whence *He* does teach
*Sh'*Inhabits the *Breach*,
Becauſe a *Kick* there
She never can bear,
By feeling the Anguiſh far more;
Th'Affront too more great,
Does more Fury create,
More anger and Paſſion,
In violent Faſhion,
Than Stabbing or Piſtol before.

SIR,

THE Letters from Turin, January 26. Adviſe that the Duke of Savoy having reduced the number of his Batallions, as we have told you in ſome of our former, and augmented each Company of the ſtanding Regiments with ſeveral Men, ſo as to make his Troop equal Number to what there were before this Reducing, has reſolved to make an Augmentation of 3 German Batallions, which are to form a Regiment to be Commanded by the Sieur Rhebinder General of the Forces of his Royal Highneſs. That becauſe that Prince intends that the ſaid Batallion

Batallions ſhall take the Field next Campaign, the General aforeſaid ſet out the 22d Inſtant for the Court of Wirtembergh, with ſome Propoſals for that Duke, to engage him to make over to his Royal Highneſs a Batallion of his beſt Troops, and from thence he is to go to ſome other Courts to Negotiate the other two; That the Recruits for our Troops are raiſed with ſo much ſucceſs, that they will be compleat by the latter end of March, and ready to take the Field long before the Snow on the Alps permits to open the Campaign on that Fleld.

Juſt Publiſhed.

The Firſt Volume of the *Britiſh Apollo* in 8vo. containing above 2000 Anſwers to curious Queſtions in moſt Arts and Sciences, Serious, Comical and Humorous, approv'd of by many of the moſt Ingenious and Learned of both the Univerſities, and of the Royal-Society. *N. B.* Not one Volume of the firſt Edition, bound, was ſold under 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and great Numbers were called for after all were diſpoſed off. There being but a few left over what was ſubſcribed. for. Now to be ſold at 6*s. per* Book, letter'd on the back, by *J. Mayo*, Printer, over againſt *Water-Lane*, *Fleet-ſtreet* *S. Clark*, in *Birchin-lane*. *J. Woodward*, in *Scalding-Alley*, both near the *Royal-Exchange*. *J. Morphew*, near *Stationer's-Hall*, Bookſellers, and alſo by moſt Bookſellers in *London*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT the Office of Inſurance on Matriage, in *Bolt Court*, *Fleet Street*, any Perſon by Paying 2 *s.* for a Policy, Stamps and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, or the Marriage of any other Perſon may ſecure to themſelves 200 *l.* *Note*, tho' this Office began but the 2d of *January*, there are above 1800 ſubſcribers, out of which no more than 26 Married this Year, who have received from 12 *l.* to 140 *l.* at the ſmall Charge of 4 *s.* to 12 *s.* the 26 Claimants having paid no more than 14 *l.* for 2500 *l.* which will appear by their Receipts, which may be ſeen at the Office, andthe Perſons are all ready and willing to teſtify the Truth hereof: Wherefore 'tis hoped the Profits which are daily increaſing, will induce all Perſons who conſult their own Intereſt to incourage this which has given ſuch convincing Proofs by regular Payments of its Fairneſs and Advantage. At the ſame Place is a Second Inſurance, where any Perſons paying 5 *s.* for a Policy and Entrance, and 5 *s.* towards each Marriage, may Secure to themſelves 500 *l.* Propoſals may be had *Gratis*

At a Certain Charge.

TO Morrow being the 15th Inſtant, in the in the Little Piazza Covent Garden, will be opened 2 Books for Inſurance on Marriage where any one may be intituled to 750 *l.* or 500 *l.* by way of a Weekly Payment and Dividend.

Note, at the ſame Place on Perſons for 17 *s.* 6 *d.* by him paid, has received 60 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* on the Birth of a Child; ann one Service any one may be intitul'd to 1000 *l.* 500 *l.* 250 *l.* or 100 *l.* by way of a Weekly payment and Dividend alſo.

At a Certain Charge.

THis Day Subſcriptions are taken in upon Births and Marriages, at the Three Crowns, next to Durham-Yard in the Strand, for 6 Weeks, and Servants 3 Months upon a Dividend, Likewiſe Subſcriptions are taken in upon Marriages, upon a Claim for a Month. Truſtees being choſen, and Undeniable Security is given for the performance of the ſame.

Propoſals at large to be had at the Office *Gratis*

BY the Friendly and Equitable Society Office, at the Wooll-pack near the Leg-Tavern, in Fleet-Street. On Monday February the 19. will be open'd 3 Offices on Dividends, on ſingle Perſons who continue unmarried 3 Calendar Months from the Date of their Policies. Alſo there is 3 Offices. open'd on Marriages for 1 Month, and Servants for 2 Months, which meets with good Encouragement And for which Office, Truſtees are already choſen and 2000 *l* Security given to them for the Satisfaction of the Subſcribers. Propoſals at large may be had Gratis at the Office.

FROM the Office of Inſurance on Marriage, in King's Head Court, in Petticoat Lane, near Biſhopſgate Street.

Notice is hereby given, that ſince the Death of Mr. Tho. Edwards late Director of this Office, the ſame is continued by his Widow and Adminiſtratrix, where daily Attendance is given, and Policies delivered out as uſual.

N. *B.* This Office hath met with ſuch ſucceſs, that above Fourteen hundred Perſons have already ſubſcribed, and it is not doubted but it will be compleat within 5 or 6 Weeks, that Claims will begin to be paid by the 16th Inſtant, the ſaid Mr. Edwards having, before his death, cauſed 12 Truſtees to be choſen at Sadler's-Hall, to whom Security is given, according to the Articles of Settlement, and the ſaid Truſtees are reſolved to ſupport and encourage the ſaid Widow and Adminiſtratrix in this lawful Undertaking.

Thei Office on Births is in like manner continued, where daily Attendance is given and Policies delivered out as uſual.

AT the Widow Prat's Coffee-Houſe, in Cat-Eaton-Street, between St. Laurance-Churchand the corner of Aldermanbury, is kept a moſt Regular and Faithful Office of Inſurance on Marriages, both by Claims and Weekly Dividends. Wherein Perſons may be admitted upon Two Months. And alſo Inſurance upon the Births of Children by Claims, in which may be Enter'd upon Six Weeks. Note, that for theſe Societies Truſtees are Choſen, and ample Security given and one Perſon will in a few Days for the Expence of 10 *s.* cecieve 12 *l.* and on Thhurſday the 8th Inſtant, Feb. will be open'd Books of Inſurance on Births at a Certain Charge by Weekly Payment and Contribution, wherein 30 will be taken in upon one Month. At the ſame Place Subſcriptions are taken in upon Menial Servants, for 4, 5 or 6 Months Continuance, in a Place or Service. Propoſals of each are given Gratis he Office. Where conſtant Attendance is given.

THE daily Teſtimonies I receive of the wonderful Effects of the late Famous Dr. TYSON's *Apoplectick Snuff*, obliges me to continue this Publication, it being in good eſteem with Men of Learning and Quality, for curing all Diſtempers in the Head, *&c.* Are ſealed up in Oval Tin Boxes, in the Printed Direction, with the Vertues at large. Sold at *Robin's* Coffee Houſe in *Change Alley*; at the *Printing Preſs*, in *Fleet Street*, over againſt *Water Lane*; at the *Seven Stars*, under St. *Dunſtan's Church*, *Fleet Street*, and at St. *James's Coffee Houſe*, near St. *James's Houſe*, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* each Box. To prevent any miſtake, I have ſealed the Boxes with this Seal, the *Serpent*, *Dove*, *Wheat Sheaf*, and *Lion*, having this Motto under it, *Inde ſalus populi*.

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs* againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.